

The News-Herald

GEO. W. BARRERE, JR., Editor and Manager.

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Republican Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given the qualified Republican electors of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Ohio that a Republican Convention has been called to meet at Wilmington, Ohio, at 11 a. m., on

Thursday, March 15, 1906.

For the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Representative in Congress and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it.

Notice is hereby given that the basis of representation has been fixed at one delegate and one alternate for each 150 votes cast for Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904, and one delegate and one alternate for each majority fraction of 150 votes. On which basis the counties will be entitled to representation as follows:

Delegates	Alternates
Brown county.....18	18
Clermont county.....28	28
Clinton county.....26	26
Greene county.....34	34
Highland county.....28	28
Warren county.....29	29
Totals.....163	163

Of which \$2 shall be necessary to a choice.

The delegates and alternates to which each county is entitled under this call shall be chosen in such manner and at such time as may be determined by the Republican Congressional Committee of each county.

Provided, however, that such delegates shall be chosen in each county in one of the following ways:

First—By County Mass Convention.

Second—By a County Delegate Convention composed of delegates proportionately apportioned among the different precincts and elected by the Republican voters thereof, no precinct to have less than one delegate.

Third—By a County Primary, and if by the latter method the delegates to the Congressional Convention shall be proportionately apportioned among the different townships and elected by the Republican voters thereof, no township to have less than one delegate.

Fourth—If the Congressional Committee of any county does not wish to exercise the power vested in him herein he may empower the controlling Committee of the Republican party in his county to select said delegates in such manner as said committee may determine is for the best interests of the Republican party in that county.

Provided, further, that whichever of said methods shall be ordered by the Republican Congressional Committee not less than ten (10) days' notice thereof shall be given by publication in at least one paper of general circulation in the county.

And provided, further, that if in any county any prospective candidate has been authorized by mass convention or primary election already held under the authority of the controlling Republican Committee of said county to select delegates and alternates for such county, said selection shall be valid and lawful.

The temporary organization of said Convention has been named as follows: Dr. H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, Chairman; J. C. Newcomb, Ripley, Secretary; Dr. N. A. Hamilton, Franklin, Assistant Secretary; Leo Welts, Wilmington, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The above action taken at a regular meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Sixth District of Ohio, all the members of said Committee being present.

W. C. BISHOP,
Chairman;
H. S. CONOVER,
Secretary;
G. W. L. REMLEY,
G. W. BARRETT, Jr.,
W. O. CRISTIE,
C. B. FISHER.

Republican Congressional Committee for the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio.

Republican Mass Convention.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified Republican voters of Highland County, Ohio, that a Mass Convention will be held at the Court House in Hillsboro, Ohio, on Saturday the 10th day of March, 1906, at one o'clock p. m., to select twenty-eight delegates and twenty-eight alternates to represent Highland County at the Congressional Convention for the Sixth Ohio District to be held in Wilmington, Ohio, March 15th, 1906.

GEO. W. BARRERE, JR.,
Member of Congressional Committee for Highland County, Ohio.

There is no question about Hillsboro being "dry."

The water wagon is a very popular vehicle since the search and seizure law went into effect.

The rich ride and the poor must walk. That is one reason our streets are so much better modes of travel than the pavements.

Special attention given to cleaning and repairing. PHIL THOMAS.

Editorial Symposium

Selected from the Columns of the Leading Newspapers of America.

READY TO FIGHT FOR RIGHT.

Cleveland Leader: With the popular revolt against the oppressions of organized, predatory wealth has come a new courage. Men are boldly entering the fight who heretofore have been held back by fear of being crushed.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, announces that he has obtained all the evidence he needs to make a complete case against the Standard Oil Company in his State. He had surprisingly little trouble in getting it. He found men who knew something of the Standard Oil Company's affairs and were not afraid to tell about them. Almost without exception these men are actively engaged in business and are not powerful in the financial world.

Two or three years ago it would not have been easy to obtain such testimony. The fear of the Standard was on nearly every business man. With their millions the men who directed its operations had a grip on financial affairs which they could make felt in many avenues of trade and industry. They had the reputation of using their power remorselessly against anyone who sought to injure the oil monopoly. It might well happen that a business man openly hostile to the trust would soon find himself crippled, if not ruined, by the withdrawal of the accommodations essential in trade.

The power of the Standard oil men in the business world is greater than it ever was, but business men now are apparently willing to brave it in a just cause. There has been a revival of American patriotism and courage to work for a regeneration in business and politics.

NATIONAL DIVORCE LAW.

New York Globe: Whatever one's views may be as to permissible causes for divorce, there can be no question as to the urgent necessity for uniformity in the law. The present muddle of state laws, ranging from no divorce for any cause to one because of incompatibility, is not only demoralizing and immoral, but a direct incentive to marital inconstancy.

The Washington congress to promote a uniform divorce law through out the United States will, it is to be hoped, concentrate its efforts on the broad question of uniformity rather than on details as to legal causes for separation of husband and wife. Governor Pennypacker, president of the congress, stated that there were more divorces granted in the United States every year than in any other country except Japan. The recorded divorces during one year (1903) were 70,000, and in 1900 nearly 200,000 divorced persons were living in the United States.

These figures speak for themselves, and when it is remembered that many of the people in question are breaking the law in one state while quite innocent in the next; are illegally married if they have married again, in one state and entirely within the law just across an imaginary border line, the absurdity of present conditions is manifest.

FORCES FOR GOOD.

Brooklyn Eagle: "We are living, we are moving in a grand and awful time." The time is grand because it contemplates the business federation of the world. The time is awful because of the marvels in the field of commerce and transportation. The civilization, which the superficial may say is bottomed on materialism, is really inspired by the forces which make for peace, for commerce, for communication and for interdependence. Those forces make for brotherhood. They are essentially spiritualizing forces, world-knitting forces, war-stopping forces and unifying forces on behalf of all that can be said to make for the kingdom of God on earth and in the hearts of men.

FATEFUL WORDS.

Washington Post: President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania company, is reported to have said relative to the proposed investigation: "The company courts the fullest inquiry." Fateful words! So said President McCall, of the New York Life; thus spoke President McCurdy, of the Mutual; these were the words of Perkins, of Alexander, of Hyde; and how dire the results to each and to their companies!

"Paths of glory lead but to the grave." Bravado and high finance seem to lead to grand juries, sanitariums, Paris, and always to dishonor. "The company courts the fullest inquiry." Shibboleth of disaster! It reads like an epitaph! It sounds like a dirge!

ROUGH ON THE GENERAL.

New York Evening Post: General Grosvenor, having been ignominiously repudiated by his constituents in Ohio, must now, of course, be "taken care of." The Washington dispatchers are filled with the different plans of a benevolent government to provide a berth for the discredited politician. Some of his own people have cast out to have a "place" in the diplomatic service—preferably a "quiet" post where his income would comfortably exceed his expenditures; or he is to be put on the interstate commerce commission to enforce the new railway bill which he denounced as a "fake," and then voted for; or he is to have this or the other position.

It is a curious sort of unwritten law at Washington that a man who has for years been misrepresenting his

district or state, and acting as a pernicious figure in Congress, must, when he is last found out and discarded, be given a soft governmental cushion to fall upon. This is the less necessary in Grosvenor's case, however, since he is abundantly able to look out for himself. A consuming zeal for ship-subsidies, during the remainder of his term, might easily secure him employment as "counsel" for the International Marine. And there is always his great literary gift to fall back upon. Any man who can sell a worthless compilation for \$1000 a volume need not dread starving, so long as the supply of human vanity and vulnerability holds out.

WHAT WE WANT.

Washington Star: The American people want a practicable canal constructed in the shortest time compatible with good work and lasting results for the benefit of the world's commerce. They are willing to spend their money liberally to gain these ends, whatever the type. They are somewhat impatient with the delays already suffered by reason of the useless prolongation of the debates preceding the actual undertaking and those incident to the organization of the great work. They look now for systematic prosecution of the plans without further delay, and they trust that if there is to be a decision as to the type of canal it will be rendered promptly by congress.

Meanwhile there is no reason why the work at Panama should not proceed rapidly, with the lock canal in view. There will be no wasting of time or money in continuing the cutting through the isthmus on the basis of a lock canal, for every stroke to that end can be utilized later in case congress should finally decide in favor of a sea-level route between the oceans.

THE SHIP-SUBSIDY SCHEME.

New York Journal of Commerce: The fact of the matter is that this subsidy and bounty plan is in its essence and main purpose a scheme for diverting public funds derived from taxing the people to private corporate interests which are under such restrictions or subject to such conditions that they cannot successfully maintain themselves in a particular business.

This is no more legitimate as a practical proposition than bestowing public funds upon railroads or manufacturing or banking establishments, or any other instrumentality of production or trade. It is not a government business in any proper sense, and while the ocean carrying trade should be promoted, encouraged and protected in every legitimate way, it should not be subsidized by direct subsidies from the public treasury. It is to be hoped that the house of representatives will refuse to support this scheme of shipping "graft."

THE FOREMOST DUTY.

Ohio State Journal: In its fight against predatory officialism, the State Journal desires only to protect the people against an injustice, that is robbing them of their money and debauching the politics of the state. It has no other purpose. It can go along smilingly, printing essays on forestry and English politics, and adorning its columns with social gossamer, but it conceives that every newspaper has a duty to the people, which it should bravely perform.

Somehow, the idea has prevailed, that a public office is a place where the old notions about honest dealing and fidelity to a trust may be stretched, to include acts that would not be allowed in private life. As an illustration, take the case of the treasurer of Hamilton county, receiving from the banks of Cincinnati, \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year, for deposits of the county's money. Now, if that treasurer was a clerk in a wholesale house and received \$1000 from the loan of the surplus in the office safe, and converted it to his own use, he would have been fired forthwith, and the whole community would have regarded him as an embezzler or a thief.

Now, the principles of private honesty and public honesty are the same. It is treason to the people to make any difference. And the people are false to themselves, and the free institutions in which they take so much pride, when they permit a public officer to step beyond the line of exact honesty and fair dealing, which governs in the private life of all honorable men.

If Hamilton county had been John Smith and the treasurer had been his chief clerk, in what doleful retreat would the treasurer be today, had he used John Smith's balances to make \$15,000 or \$20,000 for himself, without John's express permission? But in the case of the public, there is no one to step up and say: "Drop that, and get out of here."

The only hope is in arousing public sentiment to such a degree of intolerance that the common ideas of honesty will hold sway in the public service, and that the public official will regard it as his highest duty to protect the people against all foes, and part company against his own avarice. It is one of the strangest sights in human experience, where an honorable man in private life, will, as soon as he gets into public office, and on a salary, too, bigger than he ever had before, immediately proceed to seize every dollar lying around outside the safe.

We speak of the abuses, the recreancies in public office, and not of the upright, trustworthy servants who do their duty, who are the rule; but of the exceptions which have become so numerous, that they constitute a

menace, as well as a calamity. We will have to come down to the simplest maxims of duty, the cleanest line of honest performance, if this government is to stand for what it was intended to be—a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

And if we would maintain purity in social life, integrity in private life, fair dealing in commercial life, we will have to insist upon these lofty qualities in political life, for such insistence is necessary to secure what is good and true outside of official life.

With ideas of this sort The State Journal has been imbued, while exhorting the people to take a stand against the carelessness, selfishness and rapacity of public office. The use of the government for private gain and speculation is a tyranny, which demands revolt, that will endanger the republic, if too long allowed.

A TEST.

Sold Hyomel for Years and Know It Will Cure Catarrh.

W. R. Smith & Co. have given Hyomel a most thorough and remarkable test. For a long time they have offered to refund the money to any purchaser of Hyomel, if it failed to benefit.

The remedy has made so many cures among their customers that they have urged its use in the most chronic cases of catarrh.

Breathe for a few minutes four times a day, through the inhaler that comes with every outfit, it soothes the irritated mucous membrane of the nose, throat, and lungs, kills the catarrhal germs, and restores complete health.

The complete Hyomel outfit costs only \$1, and consists of an inhaler that can be carried in the pocket or purse, and will last a lifetime, a medicine dropper, and a bottle of Hyomel. If this is not sufficient for a complete cure, additional bottles of Hyomel can be obtained for 50 cents.

Compare this small expense with the fees charged by specialists, and remember, too, if Hyomel does not cure, W. R. Smith & Co. will return your money.

The need of pavements in Hillsboro was never more apparent than at this season of the year. Every citizen who doesn't own an automobile or carriage, must be forcibly reminded of the fact every day. It is an impossibility to walk about our village without taking to the street. The places where the pavements ought to be and are supposed to be are anything but highways for travel. Our pavements are a disgrace and at least 100 years behind the times.

If you want pavements from your home to the center of town let the members of council know it, and see that the other residents on your street do likewise. Circulate a petition and council will be only too glad to act. If you don't do something you will waste through mud the rest of your life.

That the soft drink emporiums were only blinds to cover up the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors was conclusively shown by their immediate closing upon the passage of the search and seizure law.

Seabrook—Real Estate.

The man arrested in Hillsboro now for drunkenness is certain of a "limit," and will not soon forget the few words Mayor Costello will say.

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Solid train Cincinnati to New Orleans via Chattanooga and Birmingham, also through Pullman service to Jacksonville via Asheville and Savannah.

Winter tourist tickets now on sale as reduced rates. For particulars apply to

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General Agents, 1000 North Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

AN AUTO-BOAT RACE.

CURIOUS CRAFT SEEM ALMOST TO HAVE LIFE.

Launches Shoot Through the Water at a Furious Pace—Accidents That Happen to the Motors.

It is an exciting scene to watch half a dozen of these racing machines in a contest. There are usually two men in each boat. One handles the steering wheel while the other watches the motor. These men are clad in oilskins. In one boat, the Mercedes, says Pearson's Magazine, the crew, as they are called, usually have two preservers around their necks, and underneath the oilskins are only bathing suits, so that in case of an accident their chances of drowning are considerably lessened. These oilskins fit tightly around the neck and wrists to keep out the water that "splatters" over all as the boat rushes along. The men crouch down to offer as little resistance to the wind as possible.

The boats are built so low that not more than two feet of the hull is above the surface of the water. Puffing and snorting, "chugging" and "chooting," they seem almost to have life as they squirm and twist, answering to the slightest turn of the wheel in the hands of the solitary figure standing at the forward part of the boat.

As the time for the start draws near they approach the line which marks the beginning of the race. Each helmsman has placed his boat in as favorable a position as possible. The prows of the boats are cutting the water cleanly and on each side a wave curls in the air and, turning over, tumbles in a graceful cascade on each side of the racing machine. Then the starting signal sounds and they are off. The man at the motor gives it a little more life, and the tiny craft seem fairly to fly on toward the next mark. Spray is thrown high. Some of this falls on board, but the launches are moving so fast that most reaches the water again only after the boats have passed by. Now one shoots a head, but only for a moment, and then another has overcame that advantage and passed the aspirant for the lead. The helmsmen are crouching over their wheels, spray is blinding their eyes, but they are straining their sight to catch a glimpse of the mark for which they are steering. The water is whipped into a thick creamy foam, and as the boats dart along it dances and boils, seeming angry that it has been disturbed, and it lashes itself into a fury, soon to quiet down again to the soothing smoothness that marks the summer sea.

The leaders in the contest are in the best position and those astern are battling with the waves that those in front have left behind to mark their course. Suddenly a wave smashes over one of the racers. It dashes over the motor, and the next moment the boat is hopelessly out of the contest. The motor has become swamped. It has drawn water into the cylinder, instead of air with the explosive gasoline, and before the trouble can be remedied the others are too far ahead to make it worth while to follow in pursuit. Then another stops suddenly. An accident has happened to the motor; some delicate part has snapped and the boat is out of the race. And so it goes all over the course. The successful boat at the end dashes across the line a winner. It has traveled at the rate of better than 20 miles an hour. Its owner is pleased and he rests, looking forward to another contest when he may win more laurels or may have to lower his pennant to some other boat.

Feeding and Stabling Motor-Car.

A young motorist, endeavoring to convince a country innkeeper that the decay of coaching was more than compensated for by the spread of motoring as a pastime, exclaimed, as a final argument, that his car was of 40-horse power, "the equal, sir, of ten re-lays of coach horses." The next morning he read in his bill: "To feeding and stabling, 80 shillings." He asked the landlord for an explanation. "The charge for 'coaches' is two shillings a head, sir," was the reply. "That machine of yours is equal to 40 'coaches,' which is 80 shillings."—St. James' Gazette.

Statue to England's Queen.

The first statue of Queen Alexandra on English soil will be erected in the grounds of the London hospital, to commemorate the completion of the rebuilding operations, which have cost £45,000. The sculptor will be George Wade, and the statue, which will be of bronze, will be of heroic size. It will cost £1,500, and of this sum £1,300 has been subscribed already by the committee, the staff and a few personal friends.

Time Needed.

"Going to lunch now? Why, it's only 11 o'clock!"

"Well?"

"Well, surely you're not hungry so early as this?"

"No, but will be by the time the waiter condescends to serve me."—Philadelphia Press.

"She's the queerest girl I ever saw."

"What has she done?"

"Oh, lots of funny things. The other day she fainted when not a soul was looking at her."

Real Estate Agent—Well, sir, what do you think of Boomville?

Mr. Kammom—Why, there are no people in it.

R. E. A.—Ah! that's just it. See how much greater it makes the opportunities for unprecedented increase of population.

STORY WITH EVENING

Overcoats of Wolf Made Warm by Ranchmen of the North-west.

If those big wolf and coyote skin overcoats such as are now being worn to Kansas City by northwestern stockmen and farmers could talk, many thrilling and interesting yarns would be added to hunting lore, says the Star. In the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming especially, where coats of this kind are a winter's necessity for men out of doors, trapping and killing wolves and coyotes for their skins is quite an industry and is followed with profit by hunters. Many of them are Indians who are skilled in the use of the needle and scissors and sell to the full profit on the garment by making it themselves to the custom's order. The best wolf skin coats sell for \$150 and none for less than \$100. The less of the pelt cannot be used and for a large coat ten skins are required. Extreme care must be taken of the coats in summer, however, to keep the moths out of the fur. They are heavier than any sort of an outer of cloth and remain rainproof even after days of exposure.

E. W. Hart of Brock, Neb., who was at the Blenheim house one night recently, had one of those coats with a story, or rather with twelve stories, for there was one attached to each of the many skins it was made up of.

"I am not much of a hunter," said Mr. Hart, "and was six years in killing enough wolves to make this coat. It is a homemade affair and a bit rough on the edges, but good enough for a stockman. The skin from which the sleeves are made was obtained with difficulty. This wolf was the largest of the lot, a female, and half starved at the time I captured her. I jumped in among the hounds after she was down to keep them from tearing her throat, but before I could get a firm hold upon her jaws she slipped loose and fastened her teeth in my coat sleeve. I was compelled to let her go, shake her off and let the dogs again catch and kill her. I must have chased, shot at and tried to trap her of the beasts before I killed enough to make the coat. They are popular out our way and the greatest garment of their kind, but hard to get."

INDIAN TRIBES IN BRAZIL.

Some Still Living in "Stone Age," Retaining Customs of the Incas.

Interesting particulars are published in the English newspapers of the recent expedition of Baron Erland Nordenskjöld among various Indian tribes in tributaries of the Amazon, in practically unknown districts. Among them were the Yamacas, Guayanos and Atsapaucas, who, until lately, were still living in the "stone age."

The two last mentioned, in the main, still retained the original customs. No white man had ever previously visited the Atsapaucas, but they were in possession of tools, etc., which they had obtained from the "pale-faces" through other tribes. Though regarded as hostiles, the explorers were very well received by the savages, who are nomads, and whose principal pursuits are pastoral. Unfortunately, the expedition was unable to get into contact with a fourth tribe.

The explorers marched through their territory, and were constantly watched by the people, who did not molest, but would not have any dealings with them. Of the smaller savage tribes that live in the primeval forests at the base of the Andes it was found that where they had been humanely treated by the whites they were very peaceable. Baron Nordenskjöld got on such friendly terms with the Atsapaucas that they offered him Tamusé, the belle of the tribe, if he would settle down as an Atsapaucas Indian for the rest of his life.

He says that the Christian party civilized Indians—the Quechuas and Aymaras—living round Lake Titicaca and in the fells of the Andes are an interesting study for the ethnologist, as they have retained many customs unaltered, or but slightly modified, since the time of the Incas. Thus they worship Christ and the Virgin Mary by dances in which the sun is used as the symbol for Christ and the moon for the Virgin Mary, mixing the symbols of their old religion with the Christian faith.

Popcorn Trees.

Looking out into the orchard one bright morning in early spring little Mary, aged three, noticed for the first time the wealth of white blossoms covering the plum and cherry trees. She studied them thoughtfully for a moment, and then, turning her curly head, questioned:

"Mamma, is that where popcorn grows?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Serious Case.

"Say, did you hear that Cholly Soft-ed had a serious operation performed on him lately?"

"What was it? Appendicitis?"

"No; worse than that. His rich uncle cut him out of his will."—Baltimore American.

De Luch—Now look here, McSosh,

you don't want to go right back into that saloon again. Surely you're not thirsty so soon?"

McSosh—No, I ain't thirsty ri' now, o' boy—but say, tha' saloon's a good place to be in case I do get that way, Ain't it?"

Mr. Dovey—And what is this, pey?

Mrs. Dovey—That is angel cake.

Mr. Dovey—And what did my sweet-

heart start out to make?

HUNTERS OF SHARK.

DESCENDANTS OF VIKINGS ENGAGED IN THE WORK.

Some Particulars of the Business as It is Carried On by the Rugged Fishermen of Norway.

This strictly commercial business of shark hunting is done in small sloops, whose headquarters are in the more northerly Norwegian ports. The crews are for the most part made up of pure-blooded descendants of the Vikings, who are still to be found in any number among the codfishers of Hammerfest and Tromsø. And a magnificent race of men they are, says Peterson's Magazine. Accustomed from boyhood to a life of hardship, they have a way of treating Father Neptune with a slightly contemptuous toleration, like an old friend of somewhat uncertain temper, whose rapid changes from smiling benevolence to wild, blustering anger are on the whole rather amusing than otherwise.

They care nothing for danger and little for suffering—in themselves or in others. Why, then, should they stop to think that perhaps a maimed but still living shark can feel?

The fishing is done off the coast of Iceland in about 80 fathoms of water. Three or four gallooslike structures are rigged up around the sides of the sloop, and from each of these hangs a pulley block, over which runs a strong rope; and to the end of this the baited hook is fastened. A plentiful supply of ground bait is thrown out to attract the quarry, and such is the eagerness with which the sharks take the bait that sometimes each of these gallooslike fishing rods will have its fish hooked and fighting for life all at the same time.

There is no "playing" the fish; it is not necessary or possible, and the powerful tackle is hardly likely to break, no matter how fiercely the shark may struggle. But the shark is not, for his size, a game fish; and, except when he is actually being hoisted up out of the water, there is no very serious strain on the tackle. If he does now and then get away it is not because he ever manages to break the line, but because a lightly fixed hook easily tears through the soft cartilaginous skeleton of his head and so sets him free.

As soon as a shark has taken one of the baits the hauling tackle attached to his particular galloos is manned, and without any superfluous fuss or ceremony he is hauled up to the sloop and hoisted clear of the water.

He is not brought on board at all, but with a few bold slashes his liver is cut out as he hangs, and is thrown into a tub, to be further dealt with later. Then his eyes are put out and he is cut adrift—to go and complete the tardy process of dying where and how he pleases.

All this sounds very horrible, but there is one curious fact which goes far to make us believe that this death cannot, after all, be such a cruel one as it first appears. It is this. The fishermen say, that unless they put out the shark's eyes he will afterward cause them a lot of trouble by coming and taking the bait a second time.

It sounds incredible, but the statement is thoroughly well authenticated by eye witnesses who have seen a liverless shark do just this very thing. Scientists, doubtless, are right in saying that the shark (which by anatomical classification is one of the lowest of the fishes) does not feel pain in the way more highly organized animals feel it. We will cling to that belief, for it is consoling—to us, if not to the shark, who is thus sacrificed that his liver may supply us with—what?

It is a secret not to be spoken aloud. Norway is one of the great centers of the cod trade, and from the cod is made cod liver oil, and—shark's liver oil tastes and